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Philadelphia, Friday, March 3, 1922

THE OUSTING OF STAMM

TAYOR MOORE has done the proper thing in ordering the removal of Norman L. Stamm, harbor engineer of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. provided the charges against him can be austained.

No subordinate who ignores the order of his superior and fails to co-operate heartily with him should be allowed to remain in office. The civil service regulations were not made to protect such men, and they should not be twisted into a shield for

It has been said that there are other men attached to other departments who have not been co-operating sincerely with the Mayor They have been allowed to remain in office account of the difficulty of finding defiite and precise charges to make against them. But the general charge of failure to co-operate ought to be enough to warrant their dismissal.

Such employes would be dismissed without mony from any private business organisation in the interest of efficiency. They hould be dismissed from the business or canization of the city, just as Stamm has en dismissed, and the reasons courageously set forth.

Public sentiment would support the Mayo a such a course, and if the Civil Service mission sought to reinstate the men i would be put on the defensive.

BRIDLING BROKERS

ON THE same day that District Attorney Rotan said that a law should be passed putting brokers under the same kind of regulation and inspection to which the jected the New York County Grand Jury was filing a presentment making a similar

The Grand Jury in New York, however went further than our District Attorney. It ended that before any security is gred for sale to the public its value should determined by an investigation, the reits of which should be made public. And it recommended that stock exchanges as well as stock brokers should be licensed by

We shall hear more of this before many nths. So many brokers have been failing and so much worthless stock has been foiste on the public by unscrupulous salesmen that ere is bound to be a demand that some law be passed to make it more difficult for

celess men to rob the public. We already have laws against getting money by false pretenses, but it is not often rted to by people who have been swindled by stockbrokers, perhaps because in at cases the investors who have been indled knew that if they had not been greedy to get something for nothing they would not have been taken in. They have not been willing to make a public exhibition their cupidity and gullibility. But this will not prevent those who think that a law can end an abuse from demanding its enact

A JERSEY WET GIVES TONGUE

SUCH have been the devious twists and turns of practical prohibition and so strange have been the overturns and upns will experience a sickening shock of fresh suspicion when they read of the asrtions flung in the face of the dry marity at Trenton a day or so ago by eponents of Jersey's new State Prohibition Inforcement Bill.

"I am against this bill," shouted Reprentative Roegner, of Passaic, "because I we reasons to believe that the Anti-Saloon League, whose leaders helped to draw it up. a supported chiefly by the bootleggers of the country!"

Mr. Hobart, of Essex, who wrote the subitute for the discredited Van Ness act and who is a conscientious dry, went white with rage. There was an interval in which he could not speak because of the soundless ps of his righteous wrath. When he red his self-possession he flung the lie Mr. Roegner. His bill was approved by good majority and now we shall see what vernor Edwards will do to it.

Of course, the bootleggers in New Jersey are not aiding the Anti-Saloon League, and the Anti-Saloon League is not looking for eir aid. It doesn't need it. The bootwashington. That, however, is not because ey would not like to have one. It is bese they haven't had the courage to carry ar fight into the open as other malefactors great wealth are accustomed to do.

we were left to the men who are now ng in or manufacturing illicit whisky Volstead law would be made more rigorthan it is. Mr. Volstead did more for a iderable class of liquor men and exshlers than any fairy godmother of legend e did for a Princess in a fairy tale. He them rich. He gave them palaces in lfornia, vacations at Palm Beach, for-

A man who nowadays can get whisky, or passes for it, to sell will make more in a month than he could have hoped in a lifetime of the pre-Volstead

ADIEU, McADOO!

from the madding crowd of oldcratic bosses William G. will pitch his tent and rest and to see what we shall see. Like Mr. Mr. McAdoo will seek the consolswarm airs and akies perpetually He will go to Los Angeles, which is rn California, and there will not w loud mourning among the members of crowd in the East. There will be

bat may transpire later is another mat-fer California is still in the formative of solitical experience. It is never

Republican. It is a most ambitious State.

And it will do almost anything humanly possible for any one who says pleasant or flattering things about its climate. Mr. McAdoo is fine-combing his vocabulary to find words to express his admiration for the California skies and the soft airs that drift in from orange groves and rosebushes in December and all that sort of thing.

No one ought to be surprised if the Far West reports a wave of Democratic senti-ment about the beginning of 1924 or if Mr. McAdoo appears suddenly in a golden light, advancing to the fray as California's favorite son, as the sunkist candidate for what Senator Hi Johnson still calls "the highest office in this great and glorious la-and."
It is pretty well known that Mr. McAdoo would have preferred Washington as a vacation place. And he has done nothing and said nothing to indicate that his views have changed.

SENATORIAL PERFORMERS PIPE A NEW AND CHEERING TUNE

The Ratification Theme Played Over the Yap Treaty Heralds a Stimulating International Symphony

THE sensation of ratifying a treaty has I not yet become habitual to the nerves of United States Senators. A certain tingling must, therefore, have been experienced in the upper house when more than a two-thirds majority of that high-strung assembly confirmed the Yap compact with Japan without reservation or amendment or even a change of punctuation or paragraphing. We are getting on.

The novelty of the procedure is undiminshed by the record of the group of peace treaties with the fragments and relicts of the Central Powers, adopted last autumn. To an unmistakable degree these were mopping-up agreements, inevitable consequences of a diplomatic tangle from which they provided the only escape.

The war-terminating covenants were "old business." New pastures hinting of harvests of progress and constructive enterprise have been entered. The American public may for the moment be startled by this departure, but it is safe to assume that the new thrill will prove pleasurable.

The Yap Treaty, concerned with one of the minor international problems in a vast mosaic, is in a sense an introductory adjustment. Its passage clears the way for contact with much more vital subjects which were the prime concern of the Washington Conference.

It is perhaps for this reason-a psychoogically sound one-that the Yap Treaty clarifying cable rights in a somewhat insignificant island and fixing, with respect to the United States, the status of the Japaness mandated possessions in the Pacific, was chosen to lead the procession of covenants in the Senate. A ratification precedent is obviously worth while and should prove of tonic value.

The safe majority above the indispensable wo-thirds secured for the agreement is instructive in its reflection upon political emperaments.

The shock of Republican opposition to the number of three votes, cast by Senators Borah, France and Johnson, is quickly absorbed. Borah is friction personified. France is a bizarre figure even on Capitol Hill, and Johnson will never cease to biss the Japanese villain of his own lively international imagination.

The nineteen Democrats who recoiled from sanctioning the settlement are picturesquely herded. The florid Ashurst, the clowning Harrison, the blatant Watson and the impossible Reed conspicuously stamp the character of this company. It is painful to recognize Carter Glass in these demagogie and opportunist ranks, and Swanson, the other Virginian. Is similarly ill-placed. The Democratic obstructionism may be regarded

as simply and narrowly partisan. Of the thirteen pro-treaty Senators of the minority party, several rank among its leaders. Hitchcock, Underwood, Williams, Broussard, Pomerene and Jones, of New Mexico, have dismissed bigoted partisanship in favor of frank realization of public duty

There was no sane reason for antagonism to the Yap Treaty. That instrument clarifies a situation arising in part from American renunciation of the League of Nations. It disposes effectively of problems upon which, in their realistic aspects, the State Department under both Colby and Hughes held virtually identical views.

The "Yap menace." vastly exaggerated but of pin-pricking potentiality, has been The theme is officially withdrawn from world politics.

Its passing is of particular moment in its emphasis upon the senatorial obligation to indorse one of the main accomplishments of the Washington parley-the Four-Power arbitration agreement, abrogating the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, defining mutual rights and responsibilities in the Pacific and setting up a new structure of reciprocal confidence and peace.

It cannot be denied that the advantage to the United States in the Yap adjustment is significantly connected with the new order outlined in the Four-Power agreement. The treatles of the Arms Conference are, in a perfectly legitimate sense, interlocking. The Yap understanding is an initial link in the chain of concord.

In pressing immediate consideration of the arbitral engagement between this Nation. Great Britain, France and Japan, Senator Lodge is doubtless aware that discordant voices will be raised. But it is possible now, after what may be called a trial heat, to identify the type of opposition and to view its anticipated reverberations without serious alarm.

An instructive grouping of Senators has been made. There are encouraging evidences that folly and obstructionism not prevail. The motif of ratification has been detected in the senatorial score.

It is a tune with which the American public has grown unfamiliar, but its charm and clarity are deeply acceptable.

RAILROADING BY TELEPHONE

IT WILL be news to a great many persons that the telephone has tended gradually to supersede the more formal telegraph as a medium for the transmission of railway train orders.

Before telephones became the familiar devices that they are in this country orders for the movement of railway trains were telegraphed between signal points, duplicated and formally entered in record books Dispatchers, conductors and engineers had copies of each order. Moreover, the text of each train order was repeated between sending and receiving points before it was approved and issued.

Latterly verbal instructions over a telephone wire have been considered adequate for the movement of trains over many short or unimportant lines. A Coroner's Jury at Pittsburgh has just condemned this practice and suggested that there be a general return to the telegraph-order system.

IS CONGRESS WORTH HAVING?

WHEN we entered the war against Ger-United States a single piece of field artillery that might have been called modern. had no guns fit for use against the guns that tions after we have seen the one in Rio de were playing on French battlefields. We Janeiro.

had only old-fashioned ammunition designs, and we had not even begun to bring the army's ordnance up to date. The result was a feverish and enormously costly period of experimenting at Aberdeen proving grounds, where experts set to work to evolve American artillery types from foreign patterns.

That sort of work cannot be done overnight. A big gun is more than a steel tube with a hole in it. It is a highly complicated and delicately balanced engine. we lost money and we lost time at Aberdeen. This was not because of anything done in the name of Mr. Wilson's Administration. It was because Congress had steadily refused to provide money for the experiments necessary in the development of gunnery and the science of ordnance in the

Congress has managed easily to forget the lessons of Aberdeen. We are now without adequate aviation forces. We are without modern air machines or guns. Still it is impossible to get appropriations for the air service out of Congress. British and European motor and airplane factories are rushed with orders from the Russians and the Japanese, and every foreign Power is pouring money into military aviation.

Now Congress has gone further in its frantic stinginess than it ever went before. It has actually planned to withdraw the money necessary to buy oil and coal for the Thus the country's fighting ships may be tied up for the rest of the year to rust while their crews go stale.

There are times when we seem to get along in spite of Congress rather than with its help or its guidance.

LLOYD GEORGE'S ULTIMATUM

LOYD GEORGE is playing politics don. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that he is playing politics yet. He does not seem to do much else.

This time he has announced that Sir George Younger must get out as head of the Conservative Party organization or he resign as Prime Minister. Lloyd George objects to Younger because he organized a revolt of fifty Tories in Parliament while the Prime Minister was absent in Cannes.

It was not difficult to organize opposition to Mr. Lloyd George because he is at the head of an artificial majority formed by a coalition of unsympathetic elements. combination was formed late in 1918 after the armistice, when Lloyd George appealed to the country on the issue of hanging the Kaiser and making Germany pay the whole cost of the war.

This is what every one in England wanted at the time and Lloyd George knew that they wanted it, and that if he wished a new lease of power he must capitalize this feeling while it was neute. He knew that Germany could not pay and he knew that the Kaiser would not be hanged, but he played these cards and took the trick. He is the only war Premier still in office. The rest of them fell long ago. Clemenceau and Orlando lasted only a few months after the armistice. And in the natural order of events President Wilson retired from office a year ago and his party, which was defeated in the congressional elections of 1918, then lost its last hold on the Government.

The break-up of the Coalition Government in England has been anticipated for some time. Lloyd George attempted to postpone the inevitable last week when he proposed ten-year truce in Europe under which all the nations would agree to respect the boundaries of every other nation and reduce their armies. He was going to make this proposal to the Genoa conference. But it does not seem to have been welcomed with the enthusiasm which he had anticipated, and now he is saying to the Conservative leader, "You must get out or I will."

Under ordinary circumstances a Conservative reaction would be about due in England. The Liberals have been in power since 1905, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman succeeded Arthur J. Balfour. A Coalition Government was formed under H. H. Asquith in 1915 in order to unite all the parties in fighting the war. The Coalition under Liberal leadership has been in power ever since. The best that the Conservatives can expect now is another Coalition Government, with the transfer, of leadership from the Liberals to the Conservatives. The accumulated hostility to Lloyd George is so great that he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to retain his primacy.

A PROTEAN SHIP

"AND each ship in its time plays many parts." Shakespeare, had he been Shakespeare, had he been nautically inclined, a fancy overwhelmingly disproved by that unconvincing first scene in "The Tempest," might have admitted as much. Even without his confirmation, the

The Great Northern, rakish and razorprowed, barring a deceased sister, the speediest large vessel ever built on the Delaware, is about to undergo one more complete metamorphosis. For so new a craft-she was finished only in 1914-she has already played a diversity of roles.

Excursionists bound for the San Francisco Fair crowded her on her initial long voyage. Her course was Philadelphia to the Pacific via the Panama Canal. Designed for a short, swift run from the Golden Gate to Astoria, Ore., she wandered eventually to Hawall with winter tourists. The war recalled her East and she performed prodigles of speed as a troop ship, one of the most satisfactory in the service, Her less fortunate twin, the Northern Pacatic, went aground on our shores soon after the conflict. A few weeks ago she was burned to the water's edge.

But the slightly elder vessel fared luxuriously and has of late served as floating hotel for the admiral of the Atlantic Fleet. Her original owners, or rather their affilated interests on the West coast, have longed for her return to the major ocean. And so the navy is to turn over the Great Northern to the Shipping Board, which is to sell-actually the trick can be done-the craft to the Admiral Line, which will refit

her with passenger accommodations. She is to ply, it is said, between American Pacific ports. There are rumors that she may touch Alaska. The trim and stately oil burner is obviously ready for any piquant change of circumstances. Philadelphians are naturally interested in the fate of one of the finest

turn to Chester, it is intimated, for reconditioning. When Kipling wrote of the ship which found herself on her malden voyage, he was evidently not reckoning with a Great

products of their shipyards. She will re-

Western farmers and Helping the Farmer. cattlemen whose crops Farmer and stock have been injured by storms are to be helped by the Federal Government, which, under the provisions of a bill already passed by the Senate, will lend them sums not exceeding \$300 for present necessities. Similar relief may be given cotton planters in the South whose crops have suffered from the boll weevil. Paternalism, if you like; but the problems are not local ones; they cannot be judged in the light of past experience because, though old in themselves, they are applied to a republic unlike any other in the history of the world; the problem of an inland country born of an entirely new system of transportation without which it cannot endure.

Brazil's representative is of the opinion that Philadelphians will be nuts on exposi-

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Little Girls at Singing Lessons Must Now Consider That Some Day They May Be Public Speakers and Should Learn to Breathe Correctly

By SARAH D. LOWRIE .

8 ONE of the signs that the times have As ONE of the signs that the times have changed in the last twenty years in more ways than one, a singing teacher was telling me of an experience she had in her class of "littlest girls" out in one of the big schools near town. She told the class that on the previous evening she had listened to a very good public speaker—a woman—who falled, however, in part of her effect because she did not breathe correctly. Her shortness of breath had made her sentences and, indeed, her manner less well rounded than she meant them to be.

"And." said the signing teacher, pointing

"And," said the singing teacher, pointing the moral to this particular tale, "as you are all of you likely to have to be public speakers of one sort or another, or for one cause or another, you can understand why make so much of your breathing exercises."

The mites on the primary benches nodded in grave acquiescence to this dictum; and then one and another volunteered informa-tion as to relatives in the female sex who were good speakers, and even great speak-ers, if enthusiasm and frequency could be counted as factors in greatness. There was no hesitation certainly on the part of any no hesitation certainly on the part of the infants about their own future careers on the stump and platform.

AS ONE by one these barriers of former prejudice and timid self-consciousness go down before the weight of mere usage, I find myself astonished and gleeful on the side lines. If I, still in my prime, have seen so much bigotry and habit scrapped, what will not the next quarter of a century bring me! I begin to understand St. Paul's great sweeping prognostication:

"And the last enemy that shall be de-stroyed is Death!"

TF IT is only from the viewpoints of woman's public appearances now and in my mother's youngish womanhood there is a greater change than in all the preceding centuries put together.

They are learning very fast lately, too, the value of being able to speak extemporaneously, or at least from so brief an outline of notes that they have the appear-

ance of perfect case and freedom.

It is of an immense advantage, of course to feel your audience as you speak and to adapt yourself to the subtle audience mood of the moment. It is almost fatal to try to do both-i. e., read from a manuscript and break off into direct address. The two styles are quite unlike and do not become each other. If you read you have got to use more effort to concentrate your audience, while if you speak without written notes, beyond a word or two, you have got to use more effort to concentrate your own mind. But of the two ways the spontaneous way of addressing a crowd is far the more effective and gives a chance for sudden plays of wit and pathos or irony and indignation that would be suicidal from a written manu-

script.
The modern manner pretty much scraps quotations and discards what might be called "palaver." It uses asides and indulges in personalities; it is slightly biographical and has the air of taking one into its confidence rather daringly. The modern woman would sound flippant to her grand-mother's circle, but she would also manage to say in ten words what they took a laborious ten pages to disclose. And if she has more frank egotism in stating her opin-ions, she would perish at the stake rather than sound literary or merely cultured.

WAS very much struck with that at the Modern Club the other morning when the two women whom that very well-named organization had invited to debate upon the "Victorian Versus the Modern Girl" made their points for and against.

some clever and purposeful "hocus " the woman who should have spoken for the Victorian period spoke for the mod-ern, and the one who is a modern of the moderns from the cut of her gown to the twist of her mind should have lifted a lance for a generation that would have had

Mrs. Sutherland Brown has not been the principal of a young ladies' boarding school and a fond disciple of Robert Browning and a noted guide of youth in the way it should go-for nothing. She was a notably cul-tured exponent of the late Victorian poets when I was a girl, and I possess a book o Browning's poems with her kind regards in which she gave to my mother with Rabbi Ben Ezra heavily marked some time back in the 90s. She quotes heavily and sweetly and adamantly when she speaks in public and in defending the "sweet, true, infinitely honest young girl" of the present she did it with all the Ruskinian moral balance that Queen Victoria made so fashionable and the modern girl has made so dated.

N THE other hand, the prejudice, the On The other hand, the careless impudence, the witty egotism of Mrs. James Starr (nee Wister) in defending the Victorian was 1922 in its vintage and could not have been

olerated in 1860. Having no notes-except in her head-and no manner except the Wister code of easy dominance, and no sense obligation to point a moral, and a flashing wit for adorning a tale, the advocate of Victorian manners made as charming an exhibition of nineteenth-century manne could be imagined. In fact, what she was what the modern dressing illustrated won the debate for the twentieth-century

The finished paper of Mrs. Brown, the even more finished recitation with which it began and her suave rebuttals to the fireworks of her opponent were, of course, ad-mirable, but they were nineteenth century and illustrated a mode that has passed, a mode to which the modern girl would very curtly say, "Amen, let bygones be bygones!" although her contemporaries in the audience were enthusiastic and judged her

THINK the Modern Club is to be con-I gratulated on the general interest that debate inspired, in what has threatened to be too well a worn subject. It was so admirably staged and moved with such precision, and Mrs. Blankenburg—to whom the very able president gave the chair as the fittest judge of the event—was so much in the picture that the audience was entertained from start to finish, and would gladly attend more debates under the same able and imaginative management.

I was so moved by the reminiscences of the past that I hastened to see an old, old Philadelphian, who has many a memory under her frilled Quaker cap, to ask her to go with me to the symphony concert that was impending by way of mixing the old

and the new.

She straightened up with a severe jerk and lost her smile: "No, indeed, my dear!" she said. "Nothing would induce me to go to a leg-and-arm show, even with you!" Now, incredible as it may seem, she has Now, incredible as it may seem, she has never been to a symphony concert—not even in Thomas' day—having always supposed they were the same as vaudeville shows, or, as she called them, "leg-andarm shows." Needless to say, I shook her Victorian prejudices and carried her off with me. And for the first time in her very long life she heard music that she had supposed to see the heaven to have pour one must wait to get to heaven to have pour into one's soul.

It is in the middle classes that we have the Help the Poor Middle Class highest rate of nortality, says a Baltinore physician. Another angle to a curious social condition. Only the very rich can afford the medical experts the very poor get for nothing; and the man of moderate means who pays, his way must suffer.



Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

DR. ELMER H. FUNK On Prevalence of Grip

WHILE the prevalence of severe colds and grip in Philadelphia has none of the signs of a repetition of the terrible period of 1918, still it is well for those persons affected not to neglect their condition, but to take such steps as are necessary for a building up of their powers of resistance to the point which will make infection un-likely, says Dr. Elmer H. Funk, director of the department for diseases of the chest of the Jefferson Hospital.

"Influenza. in its severe and epidemic form," said Dr. Funk, "occurs about three times in a century; that is, about once every thirty years. The high mortality which ac companies these outbreaks is due principally to the pneumonia which develops in a great many cases.

"For two or three years after a severe epidemic of influenza there is likely to occur very generally, so far as number of cases is very generally, so far as number of cases is concerned, a milder illness resembling the epidemic disease, but with little of its se-verity or fatality. The pneumonia, which is such a dreaded feature of the epidemic form, is uncommon in the milder form of the disease.

No Cause for Alarm

"Last year and at the present time we are passing through one of these periods of the milder form. Many persons have grippy colds and there has been considerable alarm expressed by numbers of them because of the terrible experiences of the city and the country with the severe form of influenza during the fall and early winter of 1918, especially in the month of October.

"There is no real reason for alarm, because these grippy colds are not for a moment to be compared with the severe forms of influenza which we experienced then at such great cost in human life. From all indications there is not the slightest indication that the country will be visited with another period like that of three years ago. But this does not mean that these colds should be neglected, or that the patient should not do all in his power to bring his resistance to a point which will render the trouble innocuous.

"There can be no doubt that this grip-like infection is quite contagious in the sense that it may be spread from one person to another and thus involve a large number of people in something like the spread of an epidemic. A canvass of the city of Phil-adelphia would probably show that a very considerable number of persons have been affected and that the morbidity rate is high.

What Should Be Done "The first and perhaps the most important

thing is to avoid becoming over-tired and to see to it that the proper amount of rest and to the right kind of nourishment is obtained every day. This will keep the powers of resistance high enough so that the infection will not be readily contracted. During the course of a great epidemic hundreds of persons will contract the disease in spite of the ordinary precautionary measures, but in a case like that which we are now experiencing it may be prevented by reasonable care and attention to the elementary rules of health. In fact, if the resisting powers it will never be contracted at all.

"In spite of the fact that the present disease is mild from a pathological standpoint, it does not pay to fool with it or to take any chances, for a grippy cold may de-velop into any one of a number of more complicated and possibly serious ailments. The best thing to do is to get into bed and rest, as was advised during the period of the epidemic of three years ago. This makes a shorter and a relatively benign infection of the disease itself and prevents any comdiseases. "I cannot emphasize too strongly the

necessity for the proper amount of rest in all such cases. It is the thing which does more than any other to restore the powers of resistance and to enect cures in cases which have not developed too much to be reached except by medical treatment. If every person who felt one of these grippy colds coming on would immediately give up of resistance and to effect cures in cases work and rest for a day or two there would be a prompt cessation of the trouble and the danger of infecting others would be

epidemic three years ago that those who drank whisky would not contract the dis-

point out the utter fallacy of such a belief Whisky has certain medicinal uses, but will do nothing as a preventive in cases such as these. Rest, proper nourishment and a normal state of mind are the things which will do the most in grip and cold cases, where undue stimulation is not necessary er desirable.

WHO INVENTED THIS MONTH, ANYHOW?

MARCH

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5678 9 10 1

12/13/14 15, 16 117 18

19/20,21/32 23,24 25

26/27/20/20/30/31 @

"Ventilation is another important factor in the prevention of grip and colds, and this is especially true where many persons are assembled together. It is clear that the chances of infection from another person are very much greater indoors than they are out of doors, and for this reason the great est care should be taken in the home and, as I have said before, in all places of assemblage, whether public or private.

"The street cars naturally form one the most likely places for the spreading of grip and similar diseases. and it is there-fore very important that they, as well as all other means of public conveyance, should be thoroughly ventilated and disinfected whenever this is necessary.

"All persons should be especially careful in sneezing, as the germs are scattered in this manner with great promiscuity and, in well-developed cases, in great quantity. Especial care should also be taken as to the disposition of expectorated saliva indoors those who have contracted the disease. This, it might be added, is an essential of all respiratory and pulmonary ailments, whether slight or serious, as it is one of the most prolific sources of infection.

During the Epidemic

"Respiratory infection is usually most widely spread indoors by group contact. This fact was recognized during the epidemic of 1918, when the authorities closed all places of public assembly such as the theatres, saloons and other places where people gathered in numbers. Outside there is not nearly so much danger, as the fresh air and the sunlight do much to sterilize the germs.

"There is no cause for any alarm over the many cases of grippy colds now existing in the city, and when the patient feels a real fright he is doing considerable, unconsclously, to aid the disease. With the maintenance of a calm mind the right kind of food and plenty of rest, there is nothing to be apprehended from the present situation in

What Do You Know?

1. Who was "Currer Bell"? Who was "Currer Bell?
 How many Secretaries of State served under the Wilson Administration and who were they?
 Who said "He whom the gods favor dies."

young"?

4. What is the greatest tin-producing
5. In how world?

5. In how many days did Columbus sail from Palos, Spain, to America on his first voyage?

6. How long is the Panama Canal?

7. When and where was the Battle of Maranga County and when and when

7. When and where was the Battle of Marengo fought and who were the belligerents?

8. What is meant by the sedentary population of a country? tion of a country?
Who was the Greek god of war? 10. What is a plantigrade ani

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Nebulae in the heavens are patches of luminous matter occurring in considerable numbers and differing from the stars in that they do not present simply small, definite points of light, but rather large surfaces of widely yarying brilliancy.

2. "Of that lik" means of that same, as "Guthele of that ilk." meaning Guthele of that ilk."

of that ilk" means of that same, as "Guthrie of that ilk," meaning Guthrie.

rie of Guthrie.

2. Lucretius was a celebrated Roman philosophical poet, especially noted as the author of "De Rerum Natura" ("On the Nature of Things"). He died in 55 B. C.

4. France has the third largest merchant marine in the world.

5. Beige is a kind of grayish brown.

6. Cairo is the largest city in Egypt.

7. Alexander Hamilton was born in the Island of Nevis in the West Indies.

8. Dominique Francois Arago was a celebrated French astronomer and physicist, famed particularly for his experiments and discoveries in magnetism and optics and for his skill as a popular expounder of scientific fact and theories. He died in Parls in 1853.

9. The Dnieper is a Russian River the

SHORT CUTS

Must it be farewell Welfare?

It is now the House of Lords and Lady, All we want is a fair sight of the fair

Daylight saving pays interest in hap-It wasn't exactly a sacrifice hit Landia

The Easter hat is already looming of

Capital can't raise corn and hell with the same loan. Jack Frost is now breaking ground for

France also feels that she can't afford not to pay her debts.

Yap, as we understand it, is a ploneer

England's retreat from Egypt is for the moment merely strategic. Doctor is right. Kissing is a great

in ratification territory.

spreader of heart disease. Members of Lindsay's Domino Club may all have gone to the boneyard.

Lloyd George appears to be wondering if they are not by-by-elections. Curlously enough, one doesn't need very much tin to start a bucket-shop.

New York has a honey bear. He is at the Zoo, but may soon be in a jazz parlor. The only thing now protecting the pub-

As a man of letters-George Bernard Shaw sees no sense in adding M. P. to them. Taffy, the ancient bard tells us, was a Welshman, Lloyd George is some taff

Strange that so many yappers should be opposed to the ratification of the Yap The only cheerful thing about the com-ing coal strike is the doubt that it will

No sooner did the March lion arrive than the careful pavement cleaner put salt

When he gets back from his Bermada trip it will be Hughes to the line as chipper as may befall.

Every time we think light is to be thrown on the Taylor case Director Fate calls, "Save it!" New Jersey has killed the mosquito joke by killing the mosquito. Step up, mother

in-law; you're next. What the Ways and Means Committee can't do is to give the Bonus Bill a certif-

cate of good character. It is no comfort to the old oaken bucket-shopper who hangs in the well to know the truth that lies at the bottom of it.

The new bonus plan of the Ways and Means Committee will receive the hearty indorsement of every loan shark in the

The cautious penitent is now conscient thouse cutting out all those things that he knows very well are not good for his stomach anyhow.

Syndicate plans to run a regular pas-senger and freight air service between Spais and South America. World continues to

Study of the Pickford case begets the quaintly curious thought that movie actresses, make almost as much money as editorial

1853.

3. The Dnieper is a Russian River, the third largest in Europe. It flows into the Black Sea.

10. Edward Detaille was a noted French military painter. Many of his themes were taken from the France-Prussian War, 1870-71. His dates are 1848-1913.